

XVI. *On the Species of Agra of the Amazonas Region.*
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[Read 3rd April, 1865.]

THE genus *Agra* is too well known to Coleopterists to render necessary a detailed description in this place. It is composed of a series of elongated forms of metallic colouring, belonging to the *Truncatipennes* division of the great tribe *Carabici*; and in Lacordaire's system constitutes, with *Calleida*, *Cymindis* and many allied genera, the first Group of the *Lebiides*: *Dromius* forming the type of the second Group, and *Lebia* of the third Group of the same Family (or as he terms it *Tribu*, in accordance with the French nomenclature of assemblages of genera). As a genus *Agra* is distinguished from its nearest relative *Calleida* by the head being constricted behind and forming a distinct neck, and by the mentum having a strong tooth in the middle of its emargination. Both genera have the terminal joint of the labial palpi hatchet-shaped, and also strongly-bilobed penultimate joints to the tarsi, and claws thickened and pectinated. The form of the prothorax, which is not usually admitted in the *Carabici* as offering generic characters equal in value to those furnished by the oral organs and tarsi, is a leading feature in distinguishing *Agra* from *Calleida* and the other allied genera, and is the character which, combined with the form of the head, gives the *Agræ* their peculiar facies; this part of the body having an elongate conical shape instead of presenting a distinct, more or less plane, pronotum, quadrate or cordate in outline. It is, moreover, always sculptured, the mode of punctuation being common to series of allied species, so as to admit of serving as a character to group them into natural subordinate assemblages.

Of the genera familiar to European Entomologists, *Cymindis* is the nearest related to this favourite tropical group. An American genus recently separated from *Cymindis*, namely, *Apenes* of Leconte, forms a still nearer approximation, as it presents bilobed penultimate tarsal joints. But the *Cymindes* differ greatly from the *Agræ*, in facies, in the form of the claws, and also in habits, being terrestrial species found under stones and about the roots of herbage, at most climbing the stems of shrubs, whilst the *Agræ* are wholly arboreal. In this they are like the *Calleidæ*, but the

Calleidæ are all diurnal insects, and are seen actively coursing up and down the stems and the foliage of shrubs and trees in the day-time, whilst the *Agræ* are scarcely ever thus seen, being found (with only one exception known to me) concealed in curled-up leaves, and motionless in the day-time. The *Calleidæ* are found in the tropical and subtropical zones over the whole earth, but the *Agræ* are peculiar to tropical America, and they increase in number of species in approaching the line of the Equator. They are the most purely arboreal in their habits of life of all the related genera, it might be said even of all the *Geodephaga*; their broad tarsi with brushy-palms and divergent pectinated claws adapting them for clinging to stems and foliage as beautifully as the similar structures in Chrysomelideous insects do in the case of those purely phytophagous tribes. The *Agræ* prey doubtlessly on the small larvæ and soft-bodied insects which abound in the masses of adherent and interwoven or folded leaves of the trees on which they are found; but being seen almost always motionless by day, and therefore probably nocturnal feeders, I never had the opportunity of observing them in the act of feeding.

There is very little else to be recorded of the habits of these elegant and most interesting insects. I have noticed, however, that they possess the crepitating power, which exists in so many other genera of the Section and reaches its acme in *Brachinus* and *Pheropsophus*. It is however very feeble, the explosion being not audible and perceptible only when the insects are held by the fingers near the posterior part of their bodies, when a slight explosion is felt, producing a sensation of warmth in the fingers, followed by a temporary stain diffused by the acid over the hinder part of the elytra.

Although it has always been a favourite group with collectors, the *Agræ* have been, until recently, great rarities in European cabinets; Count Dejean, up to the year 1837 (the date of his last Catalogue), possessed only 13 species. The German collections, however, were much richer, chiefly owing to the assiduity with which several German collectors, who were encouraged to travel in Brazil on the marriage of the Emperor of that country with an Austrian Archduchess in 1817, searched for the rarer species of various groups of insects. One of these was Sieber, valet to Count Hoffmannsegg, whose master sent him to Pará to collect, where in a short time he gathered some of the choicest species. Klug, in consequence, was able in 1824 to describe and enumerate 20 species, most of which were represented in the Berlin Museum; and in 1834 (in his *Jahrbücher*) he increased

the number to 28. Since then, the researches of numerous collectors in Brazil and New Granada, Moritz in Venezuela, Sallé in Mexico, Bar in Cayenne, and myself in the region of the Amazons, have enabled the Baron de Chaudoir, our best authority on the genus, to examine himself and describe 87 species, which added to others described by various authors, but unknown to M. de Chaudoir, make a total of 124 species described up to the present time. To this number I am enabled to add, in the following pages, 16, in addition to the large number previously described by M. de Chaudoir from my collection, which advances the number of known species to 140. The general rarity and retiring habits of the *Agræ*, together with the extreme narrowness of the range of most of the species, lead us to think that even this large number will eventually be greatly augmented, so that *Agra* will become one of the most numerous genera of the *Geodephaga*. The species form a most difficult study; this, however, is saying little, for in the present state of the science all the large groups of the *Geodephaga* are in the same predicament; the slight but sure differences in the general form, colour and sculpture, outline of head and thorax, requiring great labour and patience, and a well-trained eye, to discriminate one species from another. That the great majority of *Agræ* so discriminated are perfectly sound species I have no doubt whatever, this conclusion being grounded on the evident physiological and permanent separation of several of their closely-allied species which I found inhabiting one and the same locality. Such species as *A. varians* and *A. cytherea*; *A. chalconota* and *A. biseriata*, are cases in point: the absolute structural characters which separate these are detected only by a practised eye, but they are constant, and the two groups of individuals in each case show, by the absence of connecting forms, their physiological separation, or, in other words, the absence of intercrossing. In other cases the closely-allied forms inhabit distant localities; the physiological test is not then applicable, and we have to decide on their probable distinctness from the analogy of the other cases. Some few species remain of which single specimens only were found; these are described as distinct only when there is a certainty, or at least great probability, of their being so. When much doubt existed I have preferred describing them as doubtful varieties, under the head of the next-allied species.

In the *Agræ* well-marked secondary sexual characters, in most cases, offer excellent characters for distinguishing closely-allied species. The genus is remarkable amongst the *Carabici* on this

account. In the great majority of genera of *Carabici*, as is well known, the males are distinguished from the females by the dilatation of the anterior and sometimes of the middle tarsi; the number of joints dilated and the nature of the clothing of the palms affording characters whereby to distinguish genera and sub-families. But the other parts of the body offer only very slight differences in the sexes. In the *Agræ* the differences are numerous and varied. In some species the anterior tarsi show a dilatation of the first joint in the male; and in others it is the hind feet that exhibit this partial enlargement: the femora in the males of nearly all are strongly thickened; and in one series of species the middle and hind tibiæ are peculiarly bent and flattened, and hirsute on their inner side in the same sex. This latter character is accompanied in the same species by dense patches of hairs arising from closely-punctured spaces in the middle of the metasternum and abdominal segments. Some species again possess this hairy clothing, without the existence of any peculiarity in the shape of the tibiæ: this clothing in others often extends to the bases of the femora and the hind trochanters. In all the species whose males are thus clothed the under surface of the body of the females is naked and the tibiæ simple; but in a numerous group this sex offers a singular peculiarity in the antennæ; the eighth to tenth joints being out of proportion shorter than the rest, and the eighth generally extremely abbreviated. The males also have generally more broadly dilated palpi, as is the case in the *Carabi* and other genera having these organs hatchet-shaped. There is this to be noted, however, in the genus, that, whilst some species show these sexual differences in a high degree of perfection, there are others in which they are reduced almost to *nil*.

The Baron Chaudoir, in his chief work on the *Agræ*, published in the Annals of the Entomological Society of France, 1861, has divided the genus into two, viz. *Agridia* and *Agra*. *Agridia* is a tolerably natural group, and may be adopted or not according as the student has analytical or synthetical tendencies, but the sharpness of its definition from *Agra* is much affected by the intermediate character of the first group of the latter genus (the *Agræ spuria* of Chaudoir). I have followed M. de Chaudoir in the subordinate grouping of the genus, which seems to me most natural.

Lastly, I may say, by way of hint to future collectors in Tropical America, that the best season for *Agræ* is the showery weather at the commencement of the rainy season, especially if the preceding dry period has been of long duration. When the

weather is, however, very showery, it is of little use hunting for them; and it is only in certain peculiar states of the weather that more than a solitary specimen can be found in a day's search. When the season seems to be favourable to them, beating should be resorted to, and then by perseverance a good series of specimens may be obtained of many species in a few days. All kinds of forest yield them; the dry scattered woods and the lofty virgin forests containing each their peculiar species; in the former they are small in size, the large and handsome kinds being found only in the more luxuriant parts of the great wilderness.

Baron Chaudoir, who described in his paper above mentioned all the new species of mine of which I could afford him duplicates, has since kindly compared the remaining species with his own rich collection, and given me manuscript descriptions of many of them. Out of the forty-seven species of *Agridia* and *Agra* here recorded as found in the Amazons region, forty-two were found by myself, and of these thirty-one were new species.

Genus *AGRIDIA*, Chaudoir.

Mentum lobis valde angustis, acutissimis, intus acute carinatis.
Tibiæ compresso-dilatatae. *Tarsi* supra glabri, articulis latis brevibus, compressis, subquadratis; unguiculis brevissimis.

1. *Agridia Batesii*, Chaudoir.

Agridia Batesii, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 111.

A. subcylindrica, nigra, nitida, thorace supra viridi- vel violaceo-tincto, elytris lætissime viridibus; capite angustato, postice elongato, sensim attenuato; thorace angustato, antice attenuato, dorso convexo, punctato, transversim strigoso, lateribus haud carinatis; elytris angustis, cylindricis, humeris rotundatis, apice truncatis, apud suturam dehiscentibus, angulis suturalibus acutis, exterioribus in dente productis, punctato-striatis, punctis transversis, confertis.

♂ Segmentis ventralibus medio punctatis et fusco-hirsutis; segmento apicali medio inciso.

♀ Abdomine glabro, segmento apicali leviter emarginato; antennarum articulis 7-10 reliquis brevioribus.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ —8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Ega.

This very handsome species was seen only on the foliage of low trees unconcealed, and seems to be of diurnal habits.

2. *Agridia phœnicodera*, n. sp.

A. subcylindrica, postice paulo dilatata, nigra, nitida; thorace violaceo, lateribus cupreis; elytris lætissime viridibus; capite angustissimo, postice valde elongato, haud attenuato.

♀ Antennarum articulo 8^{vo} sequentibus multo breviori.

Long. 5 lin. ♀.

Very similar to *A. Batesii*, the difference in the shape of the head and in the length of the eighth antennal joint in the ♀ being the only characters which induce me to believe it a distinct species. The head is much narrower and longer in proportion to its width than in the corresponding sex of *A. Batesii*; indeed there is no other species in the genus known to me which can be likened to it in point of narrowness, its greatest width not much exceeding that of the anterior part of the thorax. As in *A. Batesii*, it is greatly prolonged behind the eyes, but its sides are not straight, as in that species, but a little bowed outwards, and it is not perceptibly narrowed to the neck. The thorax differs from that of *A. Batesii* in its colour being violet, passing into brilliant purple copper on the sides; the surface is not perceptibly wrinkled, and the punctures are in many parts confluent. The elytra are of the same rich silky metallic-green as in *A. Batesii*.

Ega. On foliage, one example.

3. *Agridia platyscelis*, Chaudoir.

Agridia platyscelis, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 110.

A. angustata, postice paulo ampliata, nigra, nitida, elytris æneoolivaceis, pedibus palisque apice piceo-rufis; capite elliptico, glabro, pone oculos valde elongato, vertice convexo; antennarum articulis apice setosis; oculis vix prominentibus; thorace capite paulo breviori, antice attenuato, subtus glabro, supra transversim strigoso et postice sparse punctato, lateribus lineatim punctatis et carinatis; elytris pone basin leviter sinuatis, postea ampliatis, apice truncatis, angulis exterioribus in dente productis, humeris rectangulatis; dorso punctato-striatis, punctis transversis et confertis.

Long. 11 lin. ♀.

Ega. Concealed in folded leaves on trees in the depth of the forest; extremely rare. I met with females only; in this sex the eighth to eleventh joints of the antennæ are much shorter and more slender than the preceding.

Genus AGRA.

Mentum lobis apice rotundatis, intus haud carinatis. *Tibiæ* non compressæ, teretes. *Tarsi* supra pilosi, articulis subelongatis, haud compressis, cordatis aut trigonis; unguiculis minus brevis.

A. *Mentum* lobis longioribus, angustis, apice subacute rotundatis.

1. *Agra erythropus*, Dejean.

Agra erythropus, Dej. Spéc. Gén. i. 199.

„ „ „ Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 112.

A. robusta, obscure ænea; capite ovali, postice modice elongato, rotundato-attenuato, oculis valde prominentibus; thorace antice subito attenuato, lateribus carinatis, episternis valde convexis, supra planis, sparsim punctatis; elytris humeris obliquis, pone medium ampliatis, apice peroblique truncatis, angulis suturalibus acutis, externis dentiformibus, dorso profunde punctato-striatis; antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; tibiis latis, compressis, angulis externis terminalibus haud prominulis; intermediis apice intus dilatatis.

Long. 10 lin. ♂

♂ Segmentis ventralibus punctatis, sparsim hirsutis; segmento terminali dorsali inciso, ventrali late triangulariter emarginato; pedibus robustis, tarsis latis, articulo ultimo brevi, posticorum primo intus valde rotundato-dilatato.

Villa Nova, Lower Amazons. On foliage. It is on the authority of Baron Chaudoir that I refer the example I possess of this species to *A. erythropus* of Dejean, the description of this author presenting no means of identifying the species with certainty. M. de Chaudoir, who possesses the type specimens of Dejean, was acquainted only with females of this and the other species of section A.

2. *Agra latipes*, Chaudoir.

Agra latipes, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 112.

A. nigra, nitida, elytris æneo-tinctis; capite ovali, angustato, pone oculos elongato, leviter rotundato-attenuato; thorace antice angustato, lævi, medio linea impressa utrinque punctato, lateribus carinatis, episternis modice convexis; elytris postice paulo ampliatis, apice peroblique truncatis, angulis suturalibus acutis, externis dentiformibus, dorso grosse punctato-striatis, punctis partim confluentibus; tibiis compressis.

♂ Segmentis ventralibus medio crebre punctatis, dense fusco-

hirsutis; femoribus (præsertim posticis) validioribus, tarsis latioribus, posticorum articulo basali sequentibus multo majori, intus rotundato-dilatato.

♀ Antennis articulis 8-10 abbreviatis, 8^{vo} brevissimo.

Long. 7—9 lin.

This species occurred more frequently than the preceding. I met with it, however, only at Ega, about the commencement of the rainy season.

B. Mentum lobis latis, breviusculis, apice late rotundatis.

a. Elytris foveolatis.

α. Capite elongato-ovato.

3. *Agra ænea*, Fabricius.

Agra ænea, Fab. Syst. Eleuth. i. p. 224, n. 1.

„ „, Dej. Sp. i. p. 198, n. 1.

„ „, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 113.

A. elongata, ænea, nitida; capite ovato, postice rotundato-attenuato, glaberrimo; prothorace supra grosse punctato, postice coarctato; elytris lineatim conflenter foveolatis, apice oblique subsinuato-truncatis; pedibus piceo-cupreis.

♂ Coxis posticis segmentisque ventralibus medio confertim punctatis et pilosis.

♀ Antennis articulo 8^{vo} valde abbreviato.

I captured one individual of this species on a low tree in the forest, at Manaos, on the Rio Negro. It is an inhabitant of Cayenne.

4. *Agra metallescens*, Chaudoir.

Agra metallescens, Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1847, ii. p. 95, n. 12.

This species, of which the female only is known, is closely allied to *A. ænea*, but differs conspicuously in its darker bronze colour. M. de Chaudoir possesses two examples from Pará. I do not recollect taking the insect myself; and the collections which I made in the neighbourhood of Pará, in the years from 1848 to 1850, were sent to England without my reserving a set of the Coleoptera.

5. *Agra Megera*, Thomson.

Agra Megera, Thomson, Arch. Ent. i. p. 399.

„ „, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 113.

A. elongata, robusta, nigra, supra olivaceo-ænea; capite oblongo, pone oculos subquadrato, basi subito constricto; thorace capite vix longiori, grosse conflenter punctato, inter-

stitiis glabris, elevatis; elytris regulariter lineatim foveolatis, apice oblique flexuoso-truncatis, angulis suturalibus productis; tarsis elongatis, fulvo-hirsutis.

♂ Mesosterno et segmentis ventralibus (apicali excepto) punctatis et longe fulvo-hirsutis; femoribus crassis, tibiis intermediis intus pone medium unco armatis, posticis medio angulatis et intus dente instructis, pone medium intus hirsutis; tarsis haud dilatatis.

♀ Pedibus teretibus, mesosterno abdomineque glabris; antennis articulo 8^o valde abbreviato.

Long. 11—13 lin.

This is the largest known species of the genus, and is at once distinguishable from its nearest relatives by the quadrate shape of the head in both sexes. I met with it only at Ega, where it occurred sparingly on leaves of trees in the forest. Baron Chaudoir was unacquainted with the true male at the date of his monograph quoted above, and described that sex of an allied species, our *A. anguinea*, as the male of *A. Megera*.

6. *Agra anguinea*, n. sp. (Pl. XX. fig. 6, ♂.)

A. Megeræ formâ et colore simillima, sed minor; capite multo angustiori, haud quadrato, parte postica quam thoracis apice vix latiori, pone oculos leviter attenuato; thorace medio paulo dilatato.

♂ Trochanteribus posticis segmentisque ventralibus medio dense, mesosterno medio sparsim, punctatis et pilosis; tibiis intermediis prope apicem intus dentatis; posticis a medio usque ad apicem intus incrassatis et pilosis; femoribus validioribus.

♀ Pedibus teretibus; antennis articulo 8^o valde abbreviato.

Long. 10½—11 lin.

Found also at Ega, in the same situation as *A. Megera*. The great differences in secondary sexual features between the males of this form and of *A. Megera* forbid their being classed as belonging to the same species; for it has been generally allowed by attentive students that these characters offer the best guides in distinguishing species, and they may well be so considered, since marked sexual differences afford strong presumption of the non-existence of intercrossing, the surest indication of persistent separation between closely-allied forms. I should not, however, be surprised at intermediate forms of the male sex being found between *A. Megera* and *A. anguinea*, or any other similarly-related species.

7. *Agra infuscata*, Klug.

Agra infuscata, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 15, pl. i. fig. 3.

A. angustior, elongata, nigro-ænea, pedibus interdum rufescentibus; capite (♂) pone oculos conico, (♀) rotundato-attenuato; thorace grosse rugoso-punctato; elytris apice oblique truncato, angulis suturalibus acutis, haud productis nec reflexis, dorso lineatim foveolato.

♂ Femoribus validioribus, tarsorum anticorum articulo basali magno, dilatato; mesosterno, trochanteribus posticis, segmentorum ventralium plagis duabus, confertim punctatis et pilosis; tibiis intermediis prope apicem intus dente parvo armatis, posticis pone medium leviter dilatatis, hirsutis.

♀ Pedibus abdomineque simplicibus; antennis articulo 8^{vo} brevissimo.

Long. 9½—10 lin.

Pará, Santarem (banks of Tapajos) and Ega, Upper Amazons. This species differs from *A. anguinea* in pretty nearly the same degree as the latter does from the giant *A. Megera*. It has a wide range; I have specimens before me from localities 1,100 miles apart in a straight line from east to west.

8. *Agra reflexidens*, Chaudoir.

Agra reflexidens, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 114.

A. elongata, nigro-ænea, foveolis elytrorum viridi-nitentibus; capite maris robustiori, feminae angustiori, ovali, pone oculos sensim attenuato; thorace ut in *A. anguinea* et *A. infuscata*, interstitiis paulo latioribus, lævissimis; elytris apice oblique truncatis, angulis suturalibus valde productis, dentiformibus, paulo reflexis.

♂ Femoribus validioribus; segmentis ventralibus intermediis medio punctatis et pilosis; tibiis intermediis intus flexuosis, apice subito dilatatis, posticis pone medium vix hirsutis.

♀ Antennis articulo 8^{vo} valde abbreviato; pedibus abdomineque simplicibus.

Long. 9½ lin.

Ega. In the same situations as the three preceding species, and once taken *in copulá*. The prolongation of the sutural angle is a good character whereby to distinguish this species, as it exists in both sexes; it forms a distinct tooth or spine owing to its length and to the truncation being a little sinuated or incurved as it approaches the angle.

9. *Agra mustela*, n. sp.

A. angustata, antice valde attenuata, nigro-ænea, antennis piceo-rufis, articulis apice nigris; capite angusto, maris pone oculos conico vel in lineis rectis attenuato, feminae elliptico vel leviter rotundato-attenuato; thorace gracili, grosse punctato, spatiis magnis lævibus, episternis haud convexis, punctis grossis sparsis; elytris pone basin sinuatis, deinde ampliatis, apice truncatis, angulis suturalibus vix acutis, dorso lineatim foveolatis.

♂ Metasterno sparsim, trochanteribus segmentisque ventralibus plagiatis dense punctatis et longe fulvo-pilosis; tibiis intermediis et posticis intus densissime hirsutis, his medio leviter angulatis, illis prope apicem dente parvo instructis; femoribus validioribus.

♀ Antennis articulo 8^o valde abbreviato; pedibus abdomineque simplicibus.

Long. 8 lin.

Ega. In the same situations as the preceding. It differs from *A. infuscata*, to which it is most closely related, by its smaller size and the less oblique truncation of the elytra, which causes the sutural angle to be less acute than in the allied species. The male differs from the corresponding sex of *A. infuscata* by the almost glabrous metasternum. These points of difference, it must be confessed, are much less important than those which separate the rest of these allied forms, and it is not without hesitation that I have described the present one as distinct.

10. *Agra femorata*, Klug.

Agra femorata, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 36, pl. ii. fig. 8.

A. elongata, subcylindrica, nigerrima, foveolis elytrorum viridipunctatis; capite elongato-ovali, pone oculos rotundato-attenuato; thorace subcylindrico, prope apicem subito angustato, supra lævi, punctis lineatim ordinatis, episternis sparsim punctatis; elytris postice minime ampliatis, apice transversim utrinque bisinuato-truncatis, tridentatis, dorso lineatim foveolatis, foveolis hic illic confluentibus.

♂ Metasterno leviter, segmentis ventralibus 2—4 utrinque plagis dense punctatis et pilosis; tibiis intermediis et posticis apices versus intus breviter hirsutis, his medio leviter incrassatis, illis prope apicem dentatis; femoribus validioribus.

♀ Antennis articulo 8^o abbreviato; elytris dente truncaturæ mediano breviori.

Long. 6—8½ lin.

Baron Chaudoir has communicated the following note on this species, founded on the specimens brought home by me:—

“La description de Klug convient très-bien aux individus que j'ai sous les yeux, et je ne doute point qu'ils ne se rapportent à cette espèce, mais Klug a tort de dire que le ventre est lisse et glabre, car la poitrine du mâle est pointillée et pubescente sur le milieu et les avant-derniers segments de l'abdomen offrent près du milieu deux touffes de poils longs (surtout les deux antérieurs), séparés par un espace glabre mais finement rugeux. La femelle seule est lisse. Villa Nova et Obydos.”

I beat a pair of this species, *in copulâ*, out of a flowering bush at Villa Nova, on the lower Amazons.

11. *Agra scrutatrix*, n. sp.

A. mærenti formâ et sculpturâ simillima; differt elytris lineâ rectâ truncatis, antennis articulo 8^{vo} (♀) brevissimo. Nigro-ænea, thorace pedibusque æneo-piceis; capite elliptico, thorace gracili, elytris angulis suturalibus leviter productis, externis acute dentiformibus.

♀ Antennis articulis 8—11 reliquis brevioribus, haud gracilioribus, 8^{vo} sequenti dimidio breviori.

Long. 7 lin.

Ega. One example. M. de Chaudoir gave it as his opinion that this was simply a variety of *A. mærens*. The great difference in the truncation of the elytra and the relative length of the eighth antennal joint compel me to consider it a very distinct form.

12. *Agra mærens*, Chaudoir.

Agra mærens, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 119.

A. femoratæ simillima, minor, nigra, viridi-æneo tincta, pedibus piceo-nigris; capite angustiori, elliptico; elytris in utroque sexu postice ampliatis, foveolis passim discretis, apice utrinque transversim bisinuato-truncatis, tridentatis, dente suturali haud producto.

♂ Metasterno glabro, segmentis ventralibus 2-3 medio utrinque punctatis et sparsim pilosis; tibiis posticis medio leviter angulatis, pone medium breviter hirsutis.

♀ Antennis articulis 8-11 gracilibus, 8^{vo} sequenti paulo breviori.

Long. 7—8 lin.

Ega. Concealed in leaves of trees in the forest.

13. *Agra callictis*, n. sp.

A. gracilis, nigra, pedibus pallide flavis, geniculis tibiisque apice nigris, tarsis rufescentibus; capite elliptico; thorace angusto, dorso lævi, lineatim punctato, episternis grosse punctatis; elytris postice paulo ampliatis, apice flexuoso-truncatis, angulis suturalibus haud productis, supra lineatim foveolatis, foveolis partim viridi-tinctis; antennis gracilibus, rufescentibus, nigro-maculatis.

♀ Antennis articulis 8-10 præcedentibus minoribus, 8^o sequenti quarta parte breviori.

Long. 7 lin.

I found this extremely elegant and rare species only at Pará. M. de Chaudoir, on the examination of my specimen, concluded it to be the female of *A. geniculata* of Klug, but the difference in general form is far greater than that which exists between the sexes of all other species whose legitimate partners are known, and besides the colour of the legs differs considerably.

14. *Agra geniculata*, Klug.

Agra geniculata, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 30, pl. ii. fig. 4.

A. robustior, nigra, pedibus saturate flavis, geniculis, tibiis apice tarsisque nigris, antennis nigris; capite elongato, pone oculos conico; thorace medio subdilatato, postice valde constricto, antice subito angustato, dorso interstitiis latis lævibus, episternis sparsim punctatis; elytris lineis foveolarum in striis subimpressis, foveolis viridi-tinctis, apice subflexuoso-truncatis, angulis suturalibus haud productis.

♂ Metasterno medio, segmentis ventralibus 1-3 utrinque spatiis exiguis punctatis et sparsim pilosis; tibiis simplicibus, tarsis nigro-hirsutis.

Long. 7 lin.

Santarem. Beaten from bushes on the borders of woods. I believe I also found this species at Pará in the early years of collecting.

15. *Agra subænea*, Chaudoir.

Agra subænea, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 120.

A. valde angustata, nigro-ænea, elytris cuprescentibus; capite angusto, pone oculos elongato, lateribus rotundato, vix attenuato, apud collum subiter constricto; thorace gracili, antice sensim attenuato, lineatim punctato, interstitiis latis lævibus,

episternis confertim punctatis; elytris angustis, pone medium paulo ampliatis, apice flexuoso-truncatis, angulis externis solum dentiformibus; supra lineatim foveolatis, apices versus striatis.

♀ Antennis articulo 8^{vo} sequenti non breviori.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ega.

♂ (?) Robustior, colore obscurior; capite latiori, thorace punctis majoribus, confluentibus; abdomine glabro, pedibus simplicibus, femoribus paulo validioribus.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Pará.

Baron Chaudoir described this species from a female, agreeing in every respect with a second example of the same sex in my collection. I have no specimen of the male from the same locality, but believe the one found at Pará and described above belongs to the same species. I met with single individuals of the same or closely-allied species at other localities; it is impossible to decide whether they are distinct or not until further material is obtained. Meantime the following diagnoses may be useful:—

(a.) *A. Chryseis*, ♀.

Major, nigro-ænea; elytris læte æneis, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; thorace ut in *A. subænea*, elytris truncaturâ vix flexuosâ, foveolis minoribus.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Santarem.

(b.) *A. curtula*, ♂.

Minor, robustior, nigro-ænea, elytris æneo-cupreis; capite thorace latiori, oblongo-quadrato, angulis posticis rotundatis; thorace prope apicem attenuato, dorso grosse rugoso-punctato, episternis plagiatis punctatis; elytris truncaturâ prope angulum externum sinuatâ, deinde usque ad suturam rectâ, foveolis plurimum confluentibus; antennis immaculatis pedibusque rufescentibus; abdomine glabro, pedibus simplicibus.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Villa Nova.

A. gracili affinis, (Lucas, Voy. de Castelnau, Entomologie, pl. ii. fig. 6, a.)

If these two are to be considered as belonging to the same species as *A. subænea*, I think it will be necessary to combine all three with *A. ruficornis* of Klug, which is also an inhabitant of

Pará. *A. ruficornis* seems to differ from the typical *subænea* only in its larger size and duller colouring. The following diagnosis, condensed from the description of Klug, will serve to facilitate comparison:—

(c.) *A. ruficornis*, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 33, pl. ii. fig. 6.

Valde attenuata, nigro-ænea, foveolis elytrorum violaceo-æneis, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis; capite perangustato, thorace profunde et irregulariter punctato; elytris apice truncatis, tridentatis, dente externo acuto, secundo approximato obtuso, interno obtusissimo.

♀ Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Pará.

16. *Agra femoralis*, Chaudoir.

Agra femoralis, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 120.

A. angustata, ænea, elytris cuprescentibus, antennis (articulo basali piceo excepto), tibiis tarsisque testaceo-rufis, femoribus piceis, nitidis; capite angusto-ovato, pone oculos minus elongato, rotundato-attenuato, oculis magnis; thorace angusto, antice sensim attenuato, grosse punctato, interstitiis glabris, tenuibus; elytris postice vix ampliatis, truncaturâ prope angulum externum sinuatâ angulum medianum formante, deinde usque ad suturam fere rectâ; elytris foveolis in striis impressis ordinatis.

♂ Metasterno, tibiis segmentisque ventralibus fere glabris; tarsis anticis articulo basali a basi dilatato.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Ega.

The species was not uncommon, but I have neglected to reserve specimens of both sexes for my own collection.

17. *Agra tibialis*, Chaudoir. (Pl. XX. fig. 2, ♀.)

Agra tibialis, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 121.

A. femorali formâ, colore et sculpturâ similis; major, elytris oblique subflexuoso-truncatis, nullomodo bisinuatis; ænea, antennis tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus, femoribus nigro-piceis; corpore subtus utroque sexu glabro.

♂ Tarsis anticis articulo primo abrupte dilatato.

♀ Tarsis anticis articulo primo simplici, antennis articulo 8^o nullomodo abbreviato.

Long. 8—9 lin.

Widely distributed over the Amazons region; being found at Pará and at Ega. In a Pará example before me the femora are pitchy-rufous and the elytra more coarsely foveolated than in the Ega specimens.

β. Vertice utrinque pluripunctato piloso.

18. *Agra mæsta*, Chaudoir.

Agra mæsta, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 123.

A. robusta, nigra, nitida; capite ovali, pone oculos rotundato-attenuato, pluripunctato; thorace medio dilatato, antice valde subito attenuato, supra grosse lineatim confluentem punctato; elytris truncatis, angulis suturalibus et externis valde productis, supra alternatim striato-punctatis et striato-foveolatis; antennis pedibusque piceo-nigris.

♀ Antennis articulo 8^{vo} nullomodo abbreviato.

Long. 8½—9½ lin.

Ega.

b. Elytris distincte punctato-striatis.

a. Thorace toto dense punctulato.

19. *Agra pulchella*, Chaudoir.

Agra pulchella, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 126.

A. nigro-ænea, elytris cupreis, nitidis, certo situ viridi-micantibus; capite ovali, postice elongato, rotundato-attenuato, occipite lineola impressa; thorace subcylindrico, prope apicem subito attenuato, punctulato, linea impressa antica dorsali, lateribus tenuiter carinatis, episternis crebre punctulatis, glabris; elytris apice truncatis, angulis externis leviter productis, suturalibus acutis, dorso punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis; antennis rufescentibus.

♂ Metasterno, segmentis ventralibus (anali excepto), medio laxè punctatis et pilosis.

♀ Corpore subtus glabro; antennis normalibus.

Long. 4—4½ lin.

Ega.

20. *Agra brevicollis*, Klug.

Agra brevicollis, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 25, pl. i. fig. 9.

A. nigro-ænea, elytris cupreis, certo situ viridi-micantibus; capite angustato, postice rotundato-attenuato; thorace brevi, subconico, prope apicem subito attenuato, supra lineola dorsali impresso, punctulato, punctis sæpius confluentibus, subtus

distinctius punctulatis; elytris truncatis, dente externo acuto, interno obtuso.

♂ Segmentis ventralibus medio cinereo-tomentosis; metasterno sub-hirto.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Pará. This species, which I did not myself meet with, is evidently closely allied to *A. pulchella*; it is larger, however, and the ventral segments are much more densely pilose in the male.

21. *Agra Chaudoirii*, n. sp.

M. de Chaudoir has kindly drawn up for me the following description of this species:—

“Nigra; thorace nigro-æneo; elytris rubro- aut virescenti-cupreis, anguste viridi-marginatis, fulgentibus; antennis extus piceis, articulis singulis nigro-terminatis. Caput elongato-ovatum, subangustum, basi sat abrupte strangulatum, læve, basi uni-foveolatum, utrinque unipunctatum, oculis sat prominulis. Thorax quoad formam ut in *A. Cytherea*, capite longior, eoque cum oculis fere crassior, latitudine duplo longior, parce pilosus, ovatus, crassiusculus, antice breviter attenuatus, lateribus ad apicem brevissime, ante basin obsolete sinuatis, totus sat dense regulariterque punctatus, carinula laterali subelevata, utrinque subrenata, integra. Elytra fere omnino ut in *A. Cytherea*, thorace antice fere duplo latiora, posterius ampliata, modice elongata, apice suboblique truncata, bidentata, dente externo acuto, suturali subproducto, obtuso, intra dentem externum sub-sinuato; supra modice convexa, sat tenue punctato-striata, interstitiis planiusculis, punctorum seriebus in 3^o et 5^o fere obsoletis. Femora ♂ valida, pectore medio et vitta latiuscula abdominis fere ad apicem dense pubescente-punctulatis. Femina subtus glabra, pube murina.”

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Ega. In the Collections of Baron Chaudoir and H. W. Bates.

22. *Agra bicostata*, n. sp.

The following is a description of this species drawn up by M. de Chaudoir:—

“Præcedenti valde similis, eadem magnitudo, color idem; differt capite paulo angustiori, basi minus abrupte strangulato, thorace antice brevius attenuato, costa laterali evidentiori, et

fere duplici, supra medio apice breviter costato; elytra similia, paulo minora, apice acute tridentata, dente suturali sat producto, intermedio minore, apice haud rotundato; antennis articulis singulis apice haud nigrescentibus; ♂ abdomine subtus basi glabra, segmentis tribus ultimis medio tantum pubescentibus."

Long. 6 lin.

Ega. Collections of Baron Chaudoir and H. W. Bates.

23. *Agra brevicornis*, n. sp.

"Præcedenti primo intuitu similis, minor. Caput subelongato-quadratum, basi abrupte quadrato-constrictum, læve, basi unifoveolatum et utrinque unipunctatum; oculis sat prominulis. Thorax quoad formam non differt, attamen paulo brevior, supra minus confertim et sat irregulariter punctatus, supra medio apice subtricastatus, carina laterali elevata, integra, exteriori subobsoleta. Elytra paulo breviora, nec latiora, minora, similiter punctato-striata, apice recte truncata, dentibus non prominulis, nec rotundatis. Antennæ breviores, thoracis basin vix attingentes, articulis tribus basalibus nigris, cæteris rufis. Color obscure cupreus." (Chaudoir.)

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀

Pará. One example in my own Collection.

24. *Agra rubrocuprea*, n. sp.

M. de Chaudoir has given me the following description of my specimens of this species:—

"*A. æncipenni* certe affinis, differt capite evidenter latiori, magis rotundato, oculis sat prominulis, thorace paulo minus elongato, antice brevius attenuato, ante basin vix strangulato, costa laterali magis elevata; elytris basin versus minus attenuatis, magis parallelis, apicis angulo suturali subacutiore. ♂ subtus pectore medio, abdominisque toti fere ad apicem vitta lata media pubescenti-punctulatis, pube murina; ♀ glabra; colore nigro-picea, nitida, thorace virescenti, elytris rubro-cupreis, splendidis; antennæ extus ferrugineæ, articulis singulis nigro-terminatis; pèdes rufo-picei: ♂ ris femora parum incrassata."

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This brilliant little species occurred only at St. Paulo, and was very rare. Coll. Baron Chaudoir and H. W. Bates.

25. *Agra æneipennis*, Chaudoir.

Agra æneipennis, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 127.

A. pulchellæ similis; gracilis, nigro-ænea, thorace elytrisque subobscurè viridi-æneis; capite angustato-oblongo, pone oculos modicè rotundato-attenuato, vertice foveola impresso; thorace elongato, postice coarctato, apicem versus subito attenuato, omnino punctulato; elytris gracilibus, intra dentem externum valde sinuatis, supra punctato-striatis; antennis rufescentibus.

♂ ♀ subtus glabra.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Ega. Coll. Baron Chaudoir and H. W. Bates.

26. *Agra aurata*, n. sp.

A. rubrocupreæ similis, differt capite magis ovato, thorace medio crassiori, lateribus magis rotundatis, ante basin evidentius strangulato, cæterum similiter punctato; elytris dentibus apicalibus, præsertim intermedio, acutioribus. ♂ pectore medio tantum punctulato-piloso, abdomine toto lævi, glabro; femoribus anterioribus coxisque posticis subtus basin versus punctato-pilosis; elytris subluteo-auratis, cupreo viridique micantibus; antennis ferrugineis, articulis duobus basalibus piceis: specimine subinmaturo.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Villa Nova. One specimen.

27. *Agra gaudiola*, n. sp.

A. parva, nigro-ænea, elytris læte purpureo-cupreis; capite ovato, pone oculos minus elongato, latiusculo, collum versus subito strangulato; thorace postice angustato, antice prope apicem attenuato, supra regulariter punctulato; elytris brevibus, apice obtuse subtridentatis, recte truncatis; antennis ferrugineis, articulis tribus basalibus obscuratis.

Long. 3 lin. ♀.

Ega. One example.

β. Thorace plagiatim punctato.

28. *Agra excavata*, Klug.

A. excavata, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 20, pl. i. fig. 6.

A. nigro-ænea; capite breviter ovato, pone oculos paulo elongato, rotundato-attenuato, vertice foveola media orbiculari;

thorace brevi, antice subito attenuato, dorso plagiatim confluentem grosse punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, bidentatis; antennis robustis, rufescentibus.

Long. 5 lin. ♀.

Beaten in some numbers from bushes, on one occasion at Santarem.

29. *Agra variolosa*, Klug.

Agra variolosa, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 18, pl. i. fig. 5.

A. nigro-ænea; corpore toto piloso; capite (ut in *A. excavata*) breviter ovato, vertice foveola et linea longitudinali impresso; thorace longiori, multo angustiori, antice sensim attenuato, supra grosse confluentem punctato; elytris truncatis, bidentatis, supra punctato-striatis, striis alternis foveolatis; antennis robustis, ferrugineis.

Long. 5 lin. ♀.

Taken once only, at Tunantins on the Upper Amazons. Klug's specimens came from Bahia.

30. *Agra biseriata*, Chaudoir.

Agra biseriata, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 129.

A. variolosæ similis, at minor, æneo-fusca, pilosa; capite angustiori, pone oculos minus quadrato, postice punctato-piloso; thorace antice sensim attenuato, lateribus pilosis; elytris subsinuato-truncatis, bidentatis, supra punctato-striatis, striis secunda tertiaque sex-foveolatis, pilosis; antennis gracilibus pedibusque testaceo-rufescentibus.

♂ Metasterno medio dense breviter piloso, abdomine glabro.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Ega. One of the commonest species on the leaves of low trees.

31. *Agra foveigera*, Chaudoir.

Agra foveigera, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 130.

A. biseriata similis, major, vix pubescens, nigra, vix metallica; capite breviter ovato, postice haud punctato, vertice foveola magna; thorace gracili, antice sensim attenuato, lateribus haud pilosis; elytris sinuato-truncatis, dentibus duobus elongatis; supra punctato-striatis, striis 2^{nda}, 4^{ta}, 6^{ta} foveolatis, interstitiis planis; mesosterni episternis punctatis; antennis pedibusque gracilibus, nigris.

♂ Metasterno medio dense hirsuto; tibiis posticis arcuatis, intus late sulcatis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 lin.

Ega. Much less common than *A. biseriata*.

32. *Agra immersa*, Klug.

Agra immersa, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 21, pl. i. fig. 7.

A. biserialæ simillima, differt elytris cupreis.

Long. 4 lin.

Pará. Collected by Sieber. I think it very likely this is only a geographical variety of the same stock as *A. biseriata*. I do not find the species among my own Pará collections.

33. *Agra chalconota*, Klug.

Agra chalconota, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 23, pl. i. fig. 8.

„ *elegans*, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 130.

A. biserialæ similis, gracilis, nigro-ænea, pilosa, elytris viridi-æneis vel viridi-cupreis; antennis valde elongatis, rufescentibus, basi piceis; capite ovato, pone oculos rotundato-attenuato; thorace a medio usque ad apicem attenuato, lateribus cano-pilosis; elytris truncatis, angulis suturalibus haud productis; femoribus piceis, tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus.

♂ Metasterno et abdominis basi medio punctato-pilosis; tibiis posticis simplicibus.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ —6 lin.

Equally common with *A. biseriata* at Ega; also found at Pará, where Klug's specimens were taken many years ago by Sieber.

34. *Agra graminea*, n. sp.

This species has a general resemblance in form to *A. chalconota*, Klug, but differs in its much more slender figure, the bright brassy-green colour of its thorax and elytra, and in other points. Baron Chaudoir has given me the following comparative description of it:—

“Color fere ut in *A. chalconota*, Klug, (*elegans*, Chaud.), sed supra potius viridis, non cupreus; antennæ pedesque similiter colorati. Quoad formam, *A. tenui*, Chaud., (Rev. & Mag. Zool. 1863, p. 9) affinis; caput pone oculos magis attenuatum, thorax pone medium paulo magis incrassatus, intra carinam externam elevatam et juxta lineam medianam evidentius irregulariter punctatus. Elytra paulo latiora, minus parallela, postice magis ampliata, apice omnino rectè truncata, angulo externo minus acuto, striis multo grossius punctatis, interstitiis convexiusculis. Subter lævis, nitida. *A. chalconota* differt capite multo angustiori, basi haud foveolato, linea tenui tantum notato; thorace magis filiforme, omnino aliter punctato; elytris angustioribus, interstitiis alternis haud seriato-

foveolatis, apiceque obsolete dentatis; corpore subtus virescente, paginæ superioris colore gramineo."

Long. 5 lin.

I found one example only of this pretty species, at Ega, on the Upper Amazons.

35. *Agra exarata*, Klug.

Agra exarata, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 38, pl. ii. fig. 9.

A. nigra, elytris æneis, subcyaneis; capite ovato, pone oculos modice elongato, rotundato-attenuato (♂), lævi, lineola impressa occipitali; thorace robusto, medio ampliato, antice apicem versus attenuato, rugoso-punctato, haud piloso; elytris postice ampliatis, tridentatis, supra punctato-striatis, striis ramulis interstitiorum interruptis; antennis pedibusque piceo-nigris.

♂ Metasterno segmentisque ventralibus medio et femoribus basi subtus dense rufo-pilosis, subcrispatis.

Long. 8 lin.

One example, taken at Tunantins on the Upper Amazons. Klug's specimen, taken at Pará, was a female.

36. *Agra cytherea*, Thomson. (Pl. XX. fig. 3, ♂.)

Agra cytherea, Thomson, Archiv. Entom. i. p. 134.

A. nigro ænea, thorace æneo, elytris splendide viridi-metallicis, cupreo micantibus; capite maris pone oculos subconico, feminae rotundato-attenuato; thorace glabro, rugoso-punctato; elytris elongatis, postice ampliatis, bisinuato-truncatis, subtridentatis, dente externo solum producto, punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis; antennis rufo-piceis, basi æneo-piceis, pedibus æneo-piceis.

♂ Metasterno segmentisque ventralibus medio densissime pilosis; femoribus anticis interdum basi pilosis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Ega. A common species, on trees in the forest.

37. *Agra punctato-striata*, Chaudoir.

Agra punctato-striata, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 134.

A. *cythereæ* simillima, paulo minor; capite maris pone oculos rotundato-attenuato ut in femina, haud conico; thorace supra magis punctato; colore piceo, thorace supra æneo; elytris viridi-auratis, cupreo micantibus.

♂ *Metasterno segmentisque ventralibus medio minus dense pilosis.*

Long. 7 lin.

This species, which I cannot think is more than a local form of the same stock as *A. cytherea*, occurred at Pará and on the Lower Amazons, *A. cytherea* being confined to the neighbourhood of Ega on the Upper Amazons. Baron Chaudoir, on whose authority I have referred my specimens to his species, records a wide range for it, he having two specimens, one from the Rio Negro (Amazons) and the other from South Brazil.

38. *Agra varians*, Chaudoir.

Agra varians, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 133.

A. cythereæ formâ similis, differt in colore, certe species distinctissima; nigra, elytris obscure viridibus, interdum æneis et rubro-cupreis; capite pone oculos paulo latiori, feminae subquadrato, maris rotundato-attenuato; elytris apice tridentato, dente intermedio validiori, suturali obtuso, supra magis fortiter punctato-striatis.

Long. 7—8 lin.

Still more common than *A. cytherea* at Ega. I convinced myself on the spot that the two species kept themselves perfectly distinct, and no intermediate forms were found which could prove that they ever intercrossed.

39. *Agra optima*, n. sp.

M. de Chaudoir has given me the following description of this species:—

“*A. splendidæ*, Dej., valde affinis, forsan hujus speciei femina.

Differt capite postice latiori, pone oculos magis rotundato, thorace crassiori, lateribus etiam magis rotundato; elytris paulo brevioribus, apice tridentatis sed dente suturali haud producto, obtuso, nec reflexo; antennis brevioribus, articulo 8^o breviusculo: elytris colore rubro-cupreis, splendidis.”

Long. 9½ lin. ♀.

Villa Nova.

M. de Chaudoir adds, after comparing my specimen with Dejean's type in his own collection, that the affinity with *A. splendida* (Dej.) is very great, and that, excepting the sexual differences, he finds no distinctive character except in the conformation of the tip of the elytra, which usually offers no difference in the

two sexes; this case, however, might offer an exception. Dejean's example of *A. splendida* came from Latreille, and is supposed to have been received from Peru.

40. *Agra cuprea*, Klug.

Agra cuprea, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 41, pl. iii. fig. 2.

A. varianti colore simillima, obscure ænea, vel viridis vel æneo-cuprea; differt corpore multo robustiori, elytris apice valde acute tridentatis; capite ovato, pone oculos rotundato-attenuato (♂), subquadrato, vertice leviter impresso; thorace robusto, medio subdilato, supra interstitiis lævibus, latiusculis; elytris punctato-striatis, striis alternis serie punctorum majorum, apice acute tridentatis; antennis piceo-rufis, articulis basalibus pedibusque nigris.

♂ Elytris angulo suturali modice producto; metasterno, femoribus anticis posticisque intus, et segmento ventrali ultimo dense rufo-pilosis.

♀ Elytris angulo suturali in dente longissimo producto, antennis articulo 8^{vo} breviusculo.

Long. 8½ lin.

Ega and St. Paulo; Upper Amazons.

41. *Agra laticeps*, n. sp.

A. robusta, nigro-ænea, elytris obscure viridi-æneis; capite late ovato, pone oculos paulo elongato, citò rotundato-attenuato, vertice haud impresso; thorace medio valde dilatato, antice subiter sinuato-attenuato, supra plano, lineatim subirregulariter punctato, haud rugoso, carina laterali prominula, episterno sparsim punctato; elytris latiusculis, apice truncatis, angulo suturali parum producto, supra obscure æneo-viridibus, punctato-striatis, striis 2^{nda}, 4^{ta}, 6^{ta} serie punctorum impressis; antennis nigris, articulis singulis basi rufis; pedibus nigris.

♂ Segmentis ventralibus postice (basali etiam antice) sparsim punctato-pilosis.

Long. 9 lin.

Ega. Rare.

42. *Agra phæogona*, n. sp.

Baron Chaudoir has supplied the following description of this remarkable species:—

“*A. Feisthamelii* (Buquet) valde affinis; differt magnitudine mi-

nore, capite pone oculos minus elongato, magis trigono, cum palpis nigro, antennis gracilioribus, articulis duobus baseos paulo obscurioribus; thorace paulo breviori, multo minus et subtilius et ad lineam mediam vix punctato, episternis lævibus; elytrorum striis in fundo subtiliter rugosis, genibusque nigris."

Long. 7 lin. ♀

The antennæ (with the exception of the two basal joints) and the legs (except the black knees) are clear reddish-yellow; the sutural and external angles of the elytra are produced into long teeth.

Villa Nova. One example.

Klug has also described the following species, which seem to me to differ from all the foregoing and which I did not myself meet with. Their place in this genus is uncertain.

43. *Agra multiplicata*, Klug.

Agra multiplicata, Klug, Entom. Monogr. p. 39, pl. iii. fig. 1.

A. nigro-ænea; occipite subimpresso; thorace subelongato; elytris punctato-striatis, apice tridentatis, purpurascens, supra transversim plicatis; capite attenuato-elongato; antennis rufo-piceis.

Long. $6\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♀?

Pará.

44. *Agra clavipes*, Klug.

Agra clavipes, Klug, Jahrbücher, p. 58.

A. picea; capite postice vix attenuato, obsolete impresso; thorace cicatricoso, conico; elytris subæneis, punctato-striatis, apice tridentatis.

Long. 8 lin. ♂

Pará.

Klug compares it with *A. femorata*; but it evidently belongs to a quite different group and may be a slightly immature example of his *A. cuprea*. Klug was not aware of the sexual differences in the thickness of the femora.